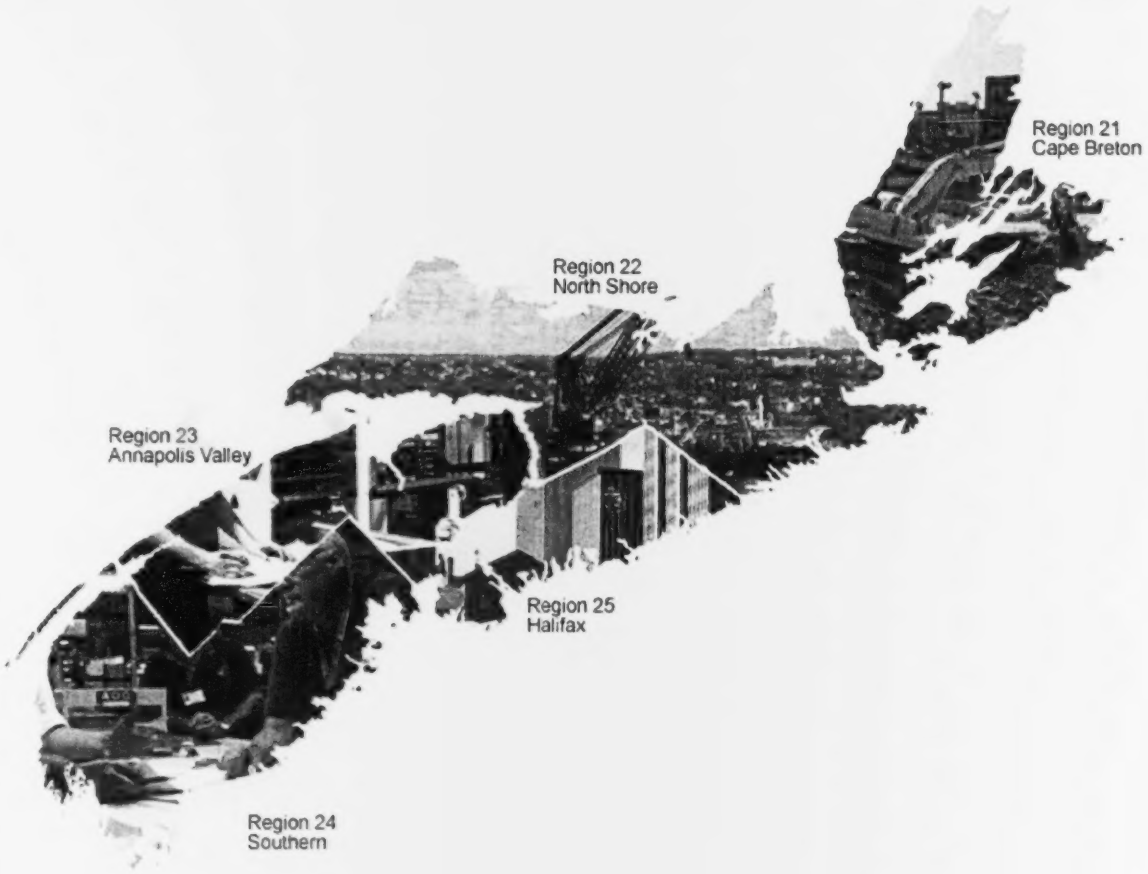
Labour Market Monthly

June 2007



NOVA SCOTIA
Finance
Economics and Statistics

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Introduction

About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutional residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs; 3) a feature article; and 4) a selection of additional key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicationsb.asp?id=Pub19

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2007

Data for:	***Release Date:***
January	February 9, 2007
February	March 9, 2007
March	April 5, 2007
April	May 11, 2007
May	June 8, 2007
June	July 6, 2007
July	August 10, 2007
August	September 7, 2007
September	October 5, 2007
October	November 2, 2007
November	December 7, 2007
December	January 11, 2008

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

[1] Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.

Highlights

LFS Release – June 2007

(July 2007 will be released August 10, 2007)

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
Table 3 – Job Tenure. Canada/Provinces
Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

Appendix II provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

The Daily released by Statistics Canada today highlighted the following related to Nova Scotia:

"Employment growth since the start of 2007 in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island was also below the national average."

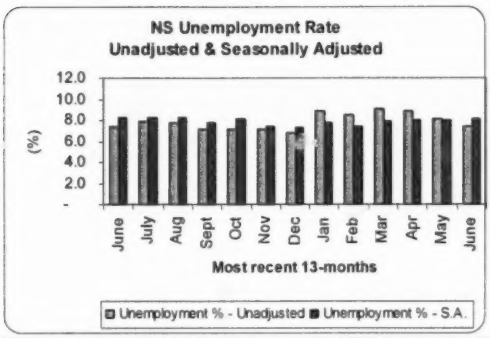
Seasonally Adjusted (month-over-month and year-over-year)

In Nova Scotia, June 2007, labour force remained unchanged over May 2007 at 485,100 and increased 1.4 per cent over June 2006. Employment declined 0.2 per cent over May 2007 to 445,800 and increased 1.5 per cent over June 2006. Unemployment increased 1.3 per cent over May 2007 to 39,300 and increased 0.3 per cent over June 2006. The unemployment rate increased 0.1 percentage points over May 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

In Canada, June 2007, labour force increased 0.2 per cent over May 2007 to 17.9 million and increased 2.0 per cent over June 2006. Employment increased 0.2 per cent over May 2007 to 16.8 million and increased 2.0 per cent over June 2006. Unemployment increased 0.3 per cent over May 2007 to 1.1 million and increased 1.0 per cent over June 2006. The unemployment rate remains unchanged over May 2007 at 6.1 per cent.

In Nova Scotia's largest labour market, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), on a seasonally adjusted three-month moving average basis, the unemployment rate in June 2007 was 5.6 per cent, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from May 2007 and 0.5 percentage points over June 2006. In June 2007, the Halifax CMA had the second lowest rate in the Atlantic Provinces, it ranked lower than centres in central Canada with the exception of Quebec City. The lowest unemployment rate was in Victoria at 3.2 per cent.



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

Year-to-date[1] (January to June)

The results for the first half of 2007 reveal continued employment growth for Nova Scotia but at a slower pace. For the first quarter of 2007, the employment growth rate stood at 1.5 per cent compared to the same period in 2006. By April, the year-to-date growth rate slowed down to 1.4 per cent. For June, the year-to-date growth rate is 1.3 per cent, the same growth rate for the year-to-date estimate in May.

This slower pace may reflect, to some degree, seasonally factors as Statistics Canada has revised the seasonally adjusted estimates using the latest seasonal factors going back three years (January 2004 onwards). For the month of June over May this year, seasonally adjusted employment dropped by 0.2 per cent compared to the 1.0 per cent drop in the May over April estimate. These adjustment factors reflect a somewhat slower pace since the start of 2007 but still well above the growth rate for 2006.

There are more full-time jobs than in the first half of 2006. Strong growth for full-time employment at 2.5 per cent overrides the decline of 3.6 percent for part-time employment during the first six months of 2007.

For the first half of 2007, the labour supply (labour force) increased 1.1 per cent. The labour participation rate reflects the increase in labour supply with an increase of 0.6 percentage points to 63.8 per cent. Thus, the net impact of labour demand, growing at a faster pace than labour supply, has resulted in a drop of 0.2 percentage points in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate to 7.9 per cent.

Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia
Year-to-date (average of Seasonally adjusted data)

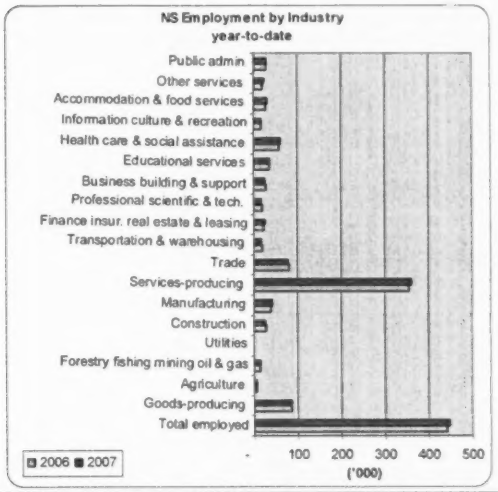
	Jan-June 2006	Jan-June 2007
Population ('000)	762.5	763.7
Labour Force ('000)	481.5	486.8
Employment ('000)	442.7	448.5
Full-time ('000)	358.4	367.2
Part-time ('000)	84.3	81.3
Unemployment ('000)	38.8	38.3
Unemployment (%)	8.1	7.9
Participation (%)	63.2	63.8
Employment (%)	58.1	58.7

Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

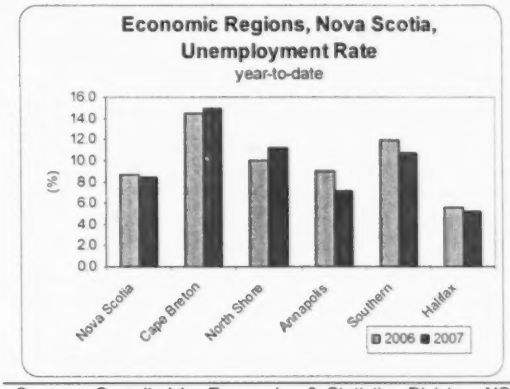
A review of employment growth by industry reveals that growth was concentrated in the service producing sector. Employment growth for the first half of 2007 in the goods producing sector is down 0.8 per cent. Agriculture and manufacturing are the only sectors reporting employment gains. A slower US economy during the first half of 2007 is reflected in exports from the goods producing industries. Adjusting the international merchandise exports for the closure of Stora last year indicates a growth of only 2.8 per cent for the first five months of 2007 compared to the reported growth of 10.5 per cent for domestic exports. Less employment in the construction sector can be seen in the decline of 1.2 per cent in residential investments for the first quarter of 2007.

In total, the service producing sector had an increase of 1.4 per cent in employment during the first half of 2007. Most of this growth was concentrated in selective industries including Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Educational Services; Health and Social Assistance Services; Information, Culture and Recreational Services and Accommodation and Food Services.

[1] Average of the year-to-date seasonal data unless otherwise stated.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A geographical review of employment growth for the six months of 2007, based on the 3-month-moving average estimates within the province, reveals a dividing line for employment gains. The northern regions (Cape Breton and the North Shore area) reported declines, while the southern regions (Halifax. South Shore and Valley) reported net gains in employment.

Monthly seasonally adjusted estimates from the Labour Force Survey have been revised using the latest seasonal factors, going back three years (January 2004 onwards). They are now available on CANSIM (Tables 282-0087 to 282-0094).

Feature - Average Actual Hours (all workers), Nova Scotia, 1987 to 2006

Actual Hours Worked – Defined

Actual hours worked refers to the number of hours actually worked (usual and overtime hours) by the respondent during the Labour Force Survey (LFS) reference week, including paid and unpaid hours. These hours reflect temporary decreases or increases in work hours, for example, hours lost due to illness, vacation or holidays or more hours worked due to overtime.[1] The data is reported for main, as well as, all jobs.[2]

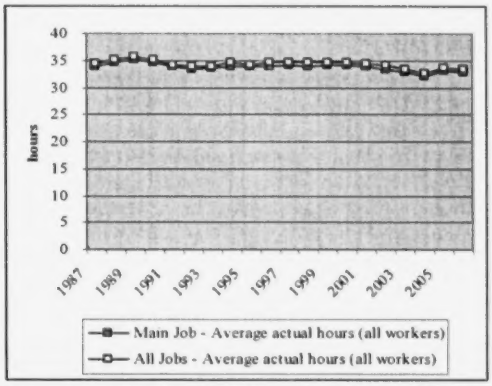
Hours actually worked can vary from week to week. Thus, it follows that average actual hours worked are generally less stable than usual hours of work.

Trends 1987 to 2006

Labour Force Survey (LFS) data reports that employment in Nova Scotia increased from 359,000 in 1987 to 441,800 in 2006 (an increase of 23.1 per cent). However, the LFS indicates that actual hours worked, reported by the "main job" and "all jobs" categories during the same period, have both experienced a slight, but similar, downward trend.

The average actual hours (all workers) in the "main job" category, declined 1.1 hours, or by 3.2 per cent, from 34.0 hours in 1987 to 32.9 hours in 2006. The average actual hours (all workers) in the "all jobs" category, declined 1.0 hours, or by 2.9 per cent, from 34.5 hours in 1987 to 33.5 hours in 2006.

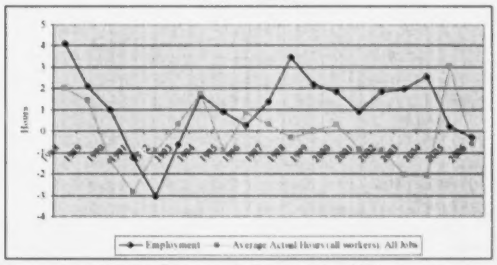
Average Actual Hours – All Workers Main and All Jobs, Nova Scotia 1987 to 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2006, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

As employment increases, a corresponding increase in hours worked can usually be expected. However, there has been a relatively distinct gap between the annual change in employment and average actual hours worked. The following chart compares the annual percentage change, between 1987 and 2006, of Nova Scotia's employment and average actual hours (all workers), "all jobs".

Annual Percentage Change Employment and Average Actual Hours (all workers), All Jobs, Nova Scotia 1987 to 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2006, CD-ROM 71F0004XCB

[1] Statistics Canada, Guide to the Labour Force Survey, 2007, Catalogue No. 71-542-GIE

[2] When a respondent holds more than one job or business, the job or business involving the greatest number of usual hours worked is considered to be the main job. The full or part-time status and industry and occupation information available from the survey refer to the main job, as well as, information for employees on wages, union status, job permanency and workplace size.

In a review of this phenomenon, Statistics Canada has noted many factors that potentially bring a bias to data related to hours actually worked—including the survey methodology, aging workforce, employees seeking better balance between work and personal life, legislative and union changes over time, an increase in part-time work, natural disasters, and the economy.[3] A comprehensive adjustment is produced regularly by Statistics Canada in its Canadian Productivity Accounts program.[4]

LFS Data Update:

Immigrant data—In January 2006, Statistics Canada added five questions to the LFS to identify foreign-born Canadians, their country of birth, if they were ever landed immigrants, when they became landed immigrants, and the country in which the person received his/her highest level of education. A report analysing the findings of the responses to these questions is scheduled for release September 10, 2007.

National Aboriginal data—After incorporating LFS questions in the four western provinces in 2004 to identify Aboriginals living off-reserve, the questions were permanently added to the LFS for all provinces of Canada commencing in 2007. Labour Division anticipate releasing their first national estimates from these additional questions in late summer 2008

[3] Statistics Canada, Perspectives, Whither the Workweek?, Catalogue No. 75-001-XIE, June 2005
[4] Statistics Canada, The Canadian Productivity Accounts Data, Catalogue No. 15-003-XIE

Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

Total Wages & Salaries

2nd quarter 2007 will be released August 31, 2007)

Annual (revised)

In 2006, total wages and salaries were $14,682.7 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented a growth of 4.2 per cent over 2005. Canada's total wages and salaries figure, of $641,890.0 billion in 2006, exhibited a 6.1 per cent increase over a year earlier. In 2006, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.3 per cent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia
- Annual -
($billions)

	2005r	2006r
Canada	604,804.3	641,890.0
Nova Scotia	14,084.9	14,682.7

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

In 2006, $3,147.3 billion of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and 11,535.5 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 21.4 per cent and 78.6 per cent, respectively, of the total. Manufacturing industries were the major component within the goods producing sector (47.2%). The greatest contributors to the service producing sector—professional and personal service industries, and trade—at 19.5 per cent and 17.7 per cent, respectively.

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based)
- Annual -
($billions – actual)

Industry	*2005r*	*2006r*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	**3,087**	**3,147**	**2.0**
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	334	311	-6.8
Mining & Oil & Gas	149	161	8.0
Manufacturing	1,493	1,486	-0.4
Construction	974	1,049	7.7
Utilities	137	139	1.6
All Service Producing	**10,998**	**11,535**	**4.9**
Trade	1,949	2,047	5.0
Transportation & Storage	657	678	3.2
Information & Cultural	342	358	4.5
Finance & Real Estate	958	1,006	4.9
Professional & Personal Service	2,121	2,244	5.8
Educational Services	1,293	1,360	5.1
Health Care & Social Asst.	1,697	1,804	6.3
Public Administration	1,980	2,039	2.5

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Q – Quarter

Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Year-to-date (January to March)

In January to March 2007, total wages and salaries were $3,654.3 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented a growth of 4.9 per cent over the same period in 2006. Canada's total wages and salaries figure, of $164,143.8 billion in January to March 2007, exhibited a 6.4 per cent increase over a year earlier. In the first quarter of 2007, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.2 per cent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date -
($billions)

	2006	2007
Canada	154,306.7	164,143.8
Nova Scotia	3,484.2	3,654.3

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

In January to March 2007, $739 billion of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and $2,915 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 20.2 per cent and 79.8 per cent, respectively, of the total. Manufacturing industries were the major component within the goods producing sector (49.8%). The greatest contributors to the service producing sector—professional and personal service industries, and trade—at 19.1 per cent and 17.5 per cent, respectively.

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based)
- Year-to-date -
($billions – actual)

Industry	*2006*	*2007*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	**705**	**739**	**4.9**
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	63	61	-3.0
Mining & Oil & Gas	37	41	9.1
Manufacturing	358	368	2.7
Construction	211	233	10.2
Utilities	36	38	5.8
All Service Producing	**2,780**	**2,915**	**4.9**
Trade	488	509	4.3
Transportation & Storage	163	170	3.9
Information & Cultural	90	94	3.9
Finance & Real Estate	247	260	5.3
Professional & Personal Service	517	557	7.8
Educational Services	345	356	3.2
Health Care & Social Asst.	438	453	3.6
Public Administration	491	516	5.1

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Q – Quarter

Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(May 2007 will be released July 26, 2007)

Year-to-date (January to April)

On March 30, 2007, historical revisions to the average weekly earnings data series, back to January 2001, were released.

In January-April 2007, the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased $17.10, or 2.6 per cent, over the same period in 2006 to $671.33 per week. In comparison, the average earnings for all employees in Canada rose $22.17 or 3.0 per cent, to $763.68 per week. Nova Scotia's January-April year-to-date average weekly earnings were 87.9 per cent of the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 373,027 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in January to April 2007, a 0.8 per cent decrease from January to April 2006. In comparison, Canada's weekly employment was 14.0 million, an increase of 2.2 per cent from the same period in 2006.

Average Weekly Earnings Data
Canada and Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[P] -
(all employees)

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) ($)		
Jan-Apr '06	741.51	654.23
Jan-Apr '07	763.68	671.33
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
Jan-Apr '06	13,720,895	375,885
Jan-Apr '07	14,020,930	373,027

[P] preliminary

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

Year-to-date 2007 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 4.3 per cent over the same period in 2006 to $816.47, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased 2.6 per cent to $645.34. In industries for which data is available, year-to-date 2007 average weekly earnings ranged from $297.15 in accommodation and food services industries to $907.01 in public administration.

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry
Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[p] -
(including overtime)
(NAICS-based) ($)

Industry	2006	2007	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	**654.23**	**671.33**	**2.6**
Goods Producing	782.56	816.47	4.3
Construction	731.39	780.03	6.7
Manufacturing	787.52	812.22	3.1
Service Producing	626.22	645.34	2.6
Trade	515.68	523.50	1.5
Transportation & Warehousing	749.40	742.35	-0.9
Information & Culture	817.34	838.04	2.5
Finance & Insurance	864.40	852.65	-1.4
Professional, Scientific & Technical	820.43	845.17	2.8
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	501.87	547.77	9.1
Educational Services	692.71	726.32	4.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	686.32	686.94	0.1
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	303.39	322.36	6.3
Accommodation & Food Services	274.14	297.15	8.4
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	476.34	501.14	5.2
Public Administration	864.08	907.01	5.0

[p] preliminary

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Table 281-0026

Employment Insurance

(May 2007 will be released July 24, 2007)

Year-to-date (January to April)

During January-April 2007, there was a monthly average of 47,375 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular *EI* benefits. This figure was 4.5 per cent lower than in January-April 2006. Nationwide, there was an average of 869,588 beneficiaries or 5.7 per cent fewer than the January-April 2006 monthly average.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits
Canada and Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[p] -

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions
Jan-Apr '06	922,338	5,887.5	49,608	299.3
Jan-Apr '07	869,588	5,841.6	47,375	291.2

[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

In Nova Scotia a total of $291.2 million was paid in EI benefit payments during January-April 2007. This figure was 2.7 per cent lower than in the same period of 2006. Nationwide, there was $5.8 billion paid in EI benefit payments nationwide during January-April 2007, or 0.8 per cent less than in January-April 2006.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

2nd quarter 2007 will be released August 31, 2007)

Annual

Note that with the release of first quarter 2007 preliminary figures from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports, revisions were released for the series from 2001 to 2006.* The revised data indicates that there was an average of 119,501 public sector employees in Nova Scotia in 2006, an increase of 1.5 per cent over 2005. The government portion increased 1.3 per cent to 111,904, while the business enterprises portion rose 4.1 per cent to 7,597. The federal government figure rose 0.7 per cent to 24,145. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 2.9 per cent to 10,520 in 2006.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
- Annual -
(number)

Government	2005[r]	2006[r]	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	23,976	24,145	0.7
Military	*10,830*	*10,520*	*-2.9*
Provincial General	11,475	11,520	0.4
Health & Social Services	29,746	29,601	-0.5
Universities & Colleges	13,148	13,501	2.7
Local General	10,878	11,316	4.0
School Boards	21,197	21,820	2.9
Total Government	***110,418***	***111,904***	***1.3***
Government Business Enterprises	***7,297***	***7,597***	***4.1***
Federal	4,483	4,734	5.6
Provincial	2,325	2,374	2.1
Local	488	489	0.2
Total Public Sector	**117,715**	**119,501**	**1.5**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
- Annual -
($millions)

Government	2005[r]	2006[r]	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	1,463	1,488	1.7
Military	*646*	*651*	*0.8*
Provincial General	522	552	5.7
Health & Social Services	1,145	1.221	6.6
Universities & Colleges	508	532	4.7
Local General	284	298	4.9
School Boards	712	752	5.6
Total Government	***4,633***	***4,844***	***4.6***
Government Business Enterprises	***370***	***394***	***6.5***
Federal	287	307	7.3
Provincial	68	71	4.4
Local	15	15	0.0
Total Public Sector	**5,003**	**5,238**	**4.7**

Q – quarter
Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public sector wages and salaries increased 4.7 per cent in 2006 over 2005 to $5.2 billion, with 92.5 per cent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 7.5 per cent from government business enterprises.

Year-to-date (January to March)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that, there was an average of 118,176 public sector employees in Nova Scotia during January to March 2007, a decrease of 1.2 per cent over the same period in 2006. The government portion decreased 1.6 per cent to 110,468, while the business enterprises portion rose 4.1 per cent to 7,708. The federal government figure rose 2.2 per cent to 24,252. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia increased 0.3 per cent to 10,639 during January to March 2007as compared to the January to March 2006period.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[p] -
(number)

Government	2006	2007[p]	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	23,723	24,252	2.2
Military	*10,602*	*10,639*	*0.3*
Provincial General	11,287	11,370	0.7
Health & Social Services	29,697	29,599	-0.3
Universities & Colleges	13,819	12,904	-6.6
Local General	10,921	11,078	1.4
School Boards	22,782	21,265	-6.7
Total Government	***112,230***	***110,468***	***-1.6***
Government Business Enterprises	***7,403***	***7,708***	***4.1***
Federal	4,557	4,812	5.6
Provincial	2,360	2,410	2.1
Local	485	486	0.1
Total Public Sector	**119,633**	**118,176**	**-1.2**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public sector wages and salaries decreased 0.6 per cent in 2007over 2006to $1.3 billion, with 92.2 per cent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 7.8 per cent from government business enterprises.

Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[P] -
($millions)

Government	2006	2007	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	350	367	4.7
Military	*158*	*163*	*3.3*
Provincial General	145	140	-3.6
Health & Social Services	308	304	-1.3
Universities & Colleges	136	127	-6.5
Local General	72	73	1.4
School Boards	196	183	-6.7
Total Government	***1,208***	***1,195***	***-1.1***
Government Business Enterprises	***95***	***101***	***6.4***
Federal	74	79	7.2
Provincial	18	18	4.2
Local	3	3	2.1
Total Public Sector	**1,303**	**1,296**	**-0.6**

Q – quarter
Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Other Statistics Canada Labour Market Information Released the Past Month

June 12, 2007

- Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly review, Catalogue No. 13-010-XWE, *Labour Productivity, Hourly Compensation and Unit Labour Cost, 1st Quarter 2007*
- Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: *Has Higher Education Among Young Women Substantially Reduced the Gender Gap in Employment and Earnings?*, No. 301, Catalogue No. 11F0019MIE2007301

June 13, 2007

- General Social Survey Cycle 20: Family Transitions Survey*: Family Structure by Region*, Catalogue No. 89-625-XWE2007001
- June 14, 2007
- *Employer Pension Plans (trusteed pension funds),* 4th Quarter 2006, CANSIM Tables 280-002 to 280-0004

June 15, 2007

- Income Research Paper Series: *Persistence of Low Income Among Non-elderly Unattached Individuals,* Catalogue No. 75F0002MIE2007005
- Canadian Economic Observer, June 2007, *Labour Force Projections for Canada, 2006-2031*, Catalogue No. 11-010

June 19, 2007

- Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada, Vol. 4, No. 2, Study: Streaming in Grade 10 in Four Provinces, 2000, Catalogue No. 81-004-XIE
- National Bureau of Economic Research (joint initiative of Statistics Canada, the Social Science and Humanities Research Council, the Canadian Institute for Health Research and university consortiums), *Study: Maternal Employment, Breastfeeding and Health: Evidence from Maternity Leave Mandates*
- *Canadian Social Trends,* Summer 2007, No. 83, Catalogue No. 11-008—articles*: Time Spent with Family during a Typical Workday, 1986 to 2005;* and *Time Escapes Me: Workaholics and Time Perception*
- *Perspectives on Labour and Income,* Summer 2007, Vol. 19, No. 2, Catalogue No. 75-001-XPB, articles—*The Busy Lives of Teens; Payday Loans; Fuelling the Economy; GDP and Employment Growth; Literacy and Employability*

June 21, 2007

- *Pensions in Canada, as of January 1, 2006,* custom tabulations 74C0002 and CANSIM tables 280-0008 to 280-0026

June 22, 2007

- *Perspectives on Labour and Income,* June 2007, Vol. 7, No. 6, Catalogue No. 75-001-XWE, articles—*Labour Inputs to Non-profit Organizations; Trends and Seasonality in Absenteeism; and Working at Home: An Update*

June 27, 2007

- *National Occupational Classification for Statistics, 2006, Catalogue No. 12-583-XWE*

July 3, 2007

- *Survey of Earned Doctorates, 2004-2005, Survey No,* 3126 (Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics)

July 6, 2007

- *International Adult Literacy Survey Series,—Study: Gaining and Losing Literacy Skills over the Life Course, 1994 to 2003,* Catalogue No. 89-552-MWE2007016

Appendix I - Statistical Tables

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Canada

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	26,169.1	26,504.5	26,533.9	364.8	26,169.1	26,504.5	26,533.9	364.8
Labour Force ('000)	17,862.0	18,060.6	18,215.2	353.2	17,576.2	17,886.1	17,923.8	347.6
Employment ('000)	16,854.5	16,963.9	17,195.5	341.0	16,500.8	16,802.5	16,837.3	336.5
Unemployed ('000)	1,007.4	1,096.7	1,019.7	12.3	1,075.4	1,083.6	1,086.5	11.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.6	6.1	5.6	-	6.1	6.1	6.1	-
Participation Rate (%)	68.3	68.1	68.6	0.3	67.2	67.5	67.6	0.4
Employment Rate (%)	64.4	64.0	64.8	0.4	63.1	63.4	63.5	0.4

Nova Scotia

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	762.6	763.7	764.0	1.4	762.6	763.7	764.0	1.4
Labour Force ('000)	489.4	494.4	495.8	6.4	478.6	485.3	485.1	6.5
Employment ('000)	453.5	454.6	458.9	5.4	439.4	446.5	445.8	6.4
Unemployed ('000)	36.0	39.8	36.8	0.8	39.2	38.8	39.3	0.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	8.1	7.4	-	8.2	8.0	8.1	(0.1)
Participation Rate (%)	64.2	64.7	64.9	0.7	62.8	63.5	63.5	0.7
Employment Rate (%)	59.5	59.5	60.1	0.6	57.6	58.5	58.4	0.8

Newfoundland and Labrador

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	427.5	424.1	423.3	(4.2)	427.5	424.1	423.3	(4.2)
Labour Force ('000)	265.6	257.5	260.8	(4.8)	251.2	250.9	248.0	(3.2)
Employment ('000)	230.8	222.2	230.6	(0.2)	214.4	218.5	215.5	1.1
Unemployed ('000)	34.8	35.3	30.1	(4.7)	36.8	32.4	32.5	(4.3)
Unemployment Rate (%)	13.1	13.7	11.5	(1.6)	14.6	12.9	13.1	(1.5)
Participation Rate (%)	62.1	60.7	61.6	(0.5)	58.8	59.2	58.6	(0.2)
Employment Rate (%)	54.0	52.4	54.5	0.5	50.2	51.5	50.9	0.7

Prince Edward Island

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	112.2	113.0	113.2	1.0	112.2	113.0	113.2	1.0
Labour Force ('000)	79.9	78.7	80.1	0.2	76.7	76.7	77.2	0.5
Employment ('000)	74.3	71.8	74.4	0.1	68.5	69.0	69.1	0.6
Unemployed ('000)	5.6	6.9	5.7	0.1	8.3	7.7	8.1	(0.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	8.8	7.1	0.1	10.8	10.0	10.5	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	71.2	69.6	70.8	(0.4)	68.4	67.9	68.2	(0.2)
Employment Rate (%)	66.2	63.5	65.7	(0.5)	61.1	61.1	61.0	(0.1)

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.
Annual Change is in thousands or percentage points as shown in row headings.

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

New Brunswick

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	611.4	612.5	612.7	1.3	611.4	612.5	612.7	1.3
Labour Force ('000)	402.2	400.2	406.4	4.2	388.3	391.2	392.2	3.9
Employment ('000)	373.6	367.3	382.8	9.2	356.9	362.5	365.4	8.5
Unemployed ('000)	28.7	32.9	23.7	(5.0)	31.4	28.7	26.8	(4.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	8.2	5.8	(1.3)	8.1	7.3	6.8	(1.3)
Participation Rate (%)	65.8	65.3	66.3	0.5	63.5	63.9	64.0	0.5
Employment Rate (%)	61.1	60.0	62.5	1.4	58.4	59.2	59.6	1.2

Quebec

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	6,248.7	6,308.2	6,312.4	63.7	6,248.7	6,308.2	6,312.4	63.7
Labour Force ('000)	4,161.5	4,147.8	4,213.4	51.9	4,096.0	4,134.2	4,145.2	49.2
Employment ('000)	3,860.0	3,862.0	3,954.6	94.6	3,769.7	3,836.9	3,858.9	89.2
Unemployed ('000)	301.5	285.8	258.8	(42.7)	326.3	297.3	286.3	(40.0)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	6.9	6.1	(1.1)	8.0	7.2	6.9	(1.1)
Participation Rate (%)	66.6	65.8	66.7	0.1	65.5	65.5	65.7	0.2
Employment Rate (%)	61.8	61.2	62.6	0.8	60.3	60.8	61.1	0.8

Ontario

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	10,224.7	10,342.1	10,353.1	128.4	10,224.7	10,342.1	10,353.1	128.4
Labour Force ('000)	7,032.4	7,094.8	7,138.1	105.7	6,931.1	7,011.9	7,033.2	102.1
Employment ('000)	6,624.9	6,634.0	6,685.9	61.0	6,513.6	6,567.6	6,573.3	59.7
Unemployed ('000)	407.5	460.8	452.2	44.7	417.6	444.3	459.9	42.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	6.5	6.3	0.5	6.0	6.3	6.5	0.5
Participation Rate (%)	68.8	68.6	68.9	0.1	67.8	67.8	67.9	0.1
Employment Rate (%)	64.8	64.1	64.6	(0.2)	63.7	63.5	63.5	(0.2)

Manitoba

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	892.2	897.6	898.4	6.2	892.2	897.6	898.4	6.2
Labour Force ('000)	617.7	634.7	633.1	15.4	610.4	627.9	625.7	15.3
Employment ('000)	599.1	604.5	608.2	9.1	588.2	595.4	596.8	8.6
Unemployed ('000)	18.6	30.2	24.8	6.2	22.2	32.5	28.9	6.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.0	4.8	3.9	0.9	3.6	5.2	4.6	1.0
Participation Rate (%)	69.2	70.7	70.5	1.3	68.4	70.0	69.6	1.2
Employment Rate (%)	67.1	67.3	67.7	0.6	65.9	66.3	66.4	0.5

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.
Annual Change is in thousands or percentage points as shown in row headings.

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Saskatchewan

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	745.9	749.2	750.0	4.1	745.9	749.2	750.0	4.1
Labour Force ('000)	525.1	531.8	530.5	5.4	514.7	524.7	520.1	5.4
Employment ('000)	503.4	509.0	509.9	6.5	489.7	501.1	497.1	7.4
Unemployed ('000)	21.7	22.8	20.6	(1.1)	25.0	23.6	23.0	(2.0)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.1	4.3	3.9	(0.2)	4.9	4.5	4.4	(0.5)
Participation Rate (%)	70.4	71.0	70.7	0.3	69.0	70.0	69.3	0.3
Employment Rate (%)	67.5	67.9	68.0	0.5	65.7	66.9	66.3	0.6

Alberta

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	2,634.7	2,732.4	2,740.1	105.4	2,634.7	2,732.4	2,740.1	105.4
Labour Force ('000)	1,970.9	2,042.0	2,064.5	93.6	1,938.8	2,020.4	2,032.2	93.4
Employment ('000)	1,908.8	1,964.0	1,995.2	86.4	1,869.6	1,943.1	1,955.3	85.7
Unemployed ('000)	62.2	78.0	69.2	7.0	69.2	77.2	76.8	7.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.2	3.8	3.4	0.2	3.6	3.8	3.8	0.2
Participation Rate (%)	74.8	74.7	75.3	0.5	73.6	73.9	74.2	0.6
Employment Rate (%)	72.4	71.9	72.8	0.4	71.0	71.1	71.4	0.4

British Columbia

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	3,509.1	3,561.8	3,566.8	57.7	3,509.1	3,561.8	3,566.8	57.7
Labour Force ('000)	2,317.1	2,378.7	2,392.7	75.6	2,290.4	2,362.4	2,365.0	74.6
Employment ('000)	2,226.3	2,274.6	2,294.9	68.6	2,190.9	2,263.3	2,260.1	69.2
Unemployed ('000)	90.9	104.1	97.7	6.8	99.5	99.1	104.9	5.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.9	4.4	4.1	0.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	0.1
Participation Rate (%)	66.0	66.8	67.1	1.1	65.3	66.3	66.3	1.0
Employment Rate (%)	63.4	63.9	64.3	0.9	62.4	63.5	63.4	1.0

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.
Annual Change is in thousands or percentage points as shown in row headings.

Table 2. NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

(unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Canada				Nova Scotia			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	26,135.0	26,474.0	26,504.7	369.7	762.5	763.7	763.7	1.2
Labour Force ('000)	17,654.7	17,807.7	17,991.8	337.1	486.3	485.5	491.9	5.6
Employment ('000)	16,575.5	16,684.0	16,911.7	336.2	447.2	443.5	452.0	4.8
Unemployed ('000)	1,079.2	1,123.6	1,080.0	0.8	39.0	42.0	39.9	0.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.1	6.3	6.0	(0.1)	8.0	8.7	8.1	0.1
Participation Rate (%)	67.6	67.3	67.9	0.3	63.8	63.6	64.4	0.6
Employment Rate (%)	63.4	63.0	63.8	0.4	58.6	58.1	59.2	0.6

	1230 - Annapolis Valley				1210 - Cape Breton			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	99.7	100.0	100.1	0.4	117.0	116.4	116.4	(0.6)
Labour Force ('000)	59.7	64.1	65.2	5.5	65.0	62.0	62.9	(2.1)
Employment ('000)	55.4	59.1	61.1	5.7	56.0	52.7	54.4	(1.6)
Unemployed ('000)	4.3	5.0	4.1	(0.2)	9.0	9.3	8.5	(0.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	7.8	6.3	(0.9)	13.8	15.0	13.5	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	59.9	64.1	65.1	5.2	55.6	53.3	54.0	(1.6)
Employment Rate (%)	55.6	59.1	61.0	5.4	47.9	45.3	46.7	(1.2)

	250 - Halifax County				Halifax Metro (CMA)			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	311.0	312.8	312.9	1.9	311.0	312.8	312.9	1.9
Labour Force ('000)	218.6	219.1	220.6	2.0	218.6	219.1	220.6	2.0
Employment ('000)	207.4	206.3	207.5	0.1	207.4	206.3	207.5	0.1
Unemployed ('000)	11.2	12.8	13.1	1.9	11.2	12.8	13.1	1.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	5.8	5.9	0.8	5.1	5.8	5.9	0.8
Participation Rate (%)	70.3	70.0	70.5	0.2	70.3	70.0	70.5	0.2
Employment Rate (%)	66.7	66.0	66.3	(0.4)	66.7	66.0	66.3	(0.4)

	1220 - North Shore				1240 - Southern			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	131.1	130.9	130.9	(0.2)	103.7	103.5	103.5	(0.2)
Labour Force ('000)	80.7	77.9	79.2	(1.5)	62.3	62.4	64.0	1.7
Employment ('000)	72.9	69.3	70.7	(2.2)	55.6	56.1	58.3	2.7
Unemployed ('000)	7.8	8.6	8.5	0.7	6.7	6.4	5.7	(1.0)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.7	11.0	10.7	1.0	10.8	10.3	8.9	(1.9)
Participation Rate (%)	61.6	59.5	60.5	(1.1)	60.1	60.3	61.8	1.7
Employment Rate (%)	55.6	52.9	54.0	(1.6)	53.6	54.2	56.3	2.7

Table 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted (000's)

	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Canada	16,500.8	16,802.5	16,837.3	336.5	13,493.5	13,741.9	13,804.5	311.0	3,007.3	3,060.6	3,032.8	25.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.4	218.5	215.5	1.1	186.0	185.3	181.8	-4.2	28.4	33.2	33.8	5.4
Prince Edward Island	68.5	69.0	69.1	0.6	58.1	57.7	57.6	-0.5	10.4	11.3	11.5	1.1
Nova Scotia	439.4	446.5	445.8	6.4	354.7	366.0	364.5	9.8	84.7	80.5	81.3	-3.4
New Brunswick	356.9	361.0	365.4	8.5	300.2	302.1	304.5	4.3	56.7	58.9	60.9	4.2
Quebec	3,769.7	3,836.9	3,858.9	89.2	3,051.5	3,139.2	3,164.3	112.8	718.2	697.7	694.6	-23.6
Ontario	6,513.6	6,567.6	6,573.3	59.7	5,359.2	5,371.0	5,422.2	63.0	1,154.4	1,196.6	1,151.1	-3.3
Manitoba	588.2	595.4	596.8	8.6	472.9	475.9	480.2	7.3	115.4	119.5	116.6	1.2
Saskatchewan	489.7	501.1	497.1	7.4	398.9	401.6	403.8	4.9	90.8	99.5	93.3	2.5
Alberta	1,869.6	1,943.1	1,955.3	85.7	1,566.6	1,629.1	1,644.0	77.4	303.0	314.0	311.3	8.3
British Columbia	2,190.9	2,263.3	2,260.1	69.2	1,745.9	1,814.3	1,782.0	36.1	445.0	449.0	478.1	33.1

Employment - Actual (000's)

	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Canada	16,854.5	16,963.9	17,195.5	341.0	13,926.1	13,918.2	14,242.7	316.6	2,928.5	3,047.8	2,952.9	24.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	230.8	222.2	230.6	-0.2	202.2	188.3	196.3	-5.9	28.6	33.9	34.3	5.7
Prince Edward Island	74.3	71.8	74.4	0.1	64.0	60.6	63.1	-0.9	10.3	11.2	11.3	1.0
Nova Scotia	453.5	454.6	458.9	5.4	369.8	374.7	378.5	8.7	83.6	79.9	80.5	-3.1
New Brunswick	373.6	367.3	382.8	9.2	318.7	306.2	323.1	4.4	54.9	61.1	59.7	4.8
Quebec	3,860.0	3,862.0	3,954.6	94.6	3,170.7	3,167.1	3,292.1	121.4	689.3	694.9	662.5	-26.8
Ontario	6,624.9	6,634.0	6,685.9	61.0	5,495.2	5,445.0	5,568.7	73.5	1,129.8	1,189.0	1,117.2	-12.6
Manitoba	599.1	604.5	608.2	9.1	488.3	482.8	496.4	8.1	110.8	121.6	111.8	1.0
Saskatchewan	503.4	509.0	509.9	6.5	413.0	412.3	417.9	4.9	90.4	96.7	92.0	1.6
Alberta	1,908.8	1,964.0	1,995.2	86.4	1,612.0	1,651.0	1,688.0	76.0	296.8	313.0	307.2	10.4
British Columbia	2,226.3	2,274.6	2,294.9	68.6	1,792.2	1,828.0	1,818.5	26.3	434.1	446.5	476.5	42.4

Table 3 - Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

Youth Statistics

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Canada	2,863.3	2,920.7	2,922.3	59.0	2,546.0	2,586.4	2,595.7	49.7	11.1	11.4	11.2	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	34.4	34.4	34.7	0.3	26.4	28.0	27.6	1.2	23.3	18.6	20.5	(2.8)
Prince Edward Island	13.8	13.5	14.1	0.3	12.0	11.8	12.0	-	13.0	12.6	14.9	1.9
Nova Scotia	83.3	81.1	79.2	(4.1)	71.4	69.4	68.6	(2.8)	14.3	14.4	13.4	(0.9)
New Brunswick	63.1	63.2	63.2	0.1	55.4	54.8	57.1	1.7	12.2	13.3	9.7	(2.5)
Quebec	627.5	635.2	636.9	9.4	538.1	551.0	561.4	23.3	14.2	13.3	11.9	(2.3)
Ontario	1,103.7	1,126.5	1,118.7	15.0	974.7	981.8	976.5	1.8	11.7	12.9	12.7	1.0
Manitoba	109.8	117.0	114.9	5.1	102.7	103.9	104.6	1.9	6.4	11.2	9.1	2.7
Saskatchewan	97.0	100.2	97.0	-	88.7	92.3	89.1	0.4	8.6	7.9	8.0	(0.6)
Alberta	352.2	360.4	370.1	17.9	327.5	331.0	336.7	9.2	7.0	8.2	9.0	2.0
British Columbia	378.5	389.1	393.5	15.0	349.1	362.5	362.0	12.9	7.8	6.8	8.0	0.2

15-24 Age Group - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Canada	3,049.9	3,030.7	3,110.7	60.8	2,736.0	2,645.0	2,788.1	52.1	10.3	12.7	10.4	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	38.8	35.7	38.4	-0.4	29.8	27.8	30.4	0.6	23.5	21.8	20.8	-2.7
Prince Edward Island	15.5	14.4	15.6	0.1	14.1	12.3	13.8	-0.3	9.0	14.6	11.5	2.5
Nova Scotia	88.9	84.7	84.6	-4.3	77.4	70.3	74.2	-3.2	13.0	17.0	12.3	-0.7
New Brunswick	70.3	67.4	70.5	0.2	61.5	56.7	63.7	2.2	12.5	15.9	9.6	-2.9
Quebec	671.1	634.1	679.7	8.6	584.1	548.3	607.2	23.1	13.0	13.5	10.7	-2.3
Ontario	1,181.6	1,192.5	1,197.9	16.3	1,049.4	1,015.6	1,053.1	3.7	11.2	14.8	12.1	0.9
Manitoba	115.4	122.3	120.7	5.3	108.8	109.3	111.3	2.5	5.7	10.6	7.8	2.1
Saskatchewan	104.0	104.6	103.7	-0.3	96.4	95.9	96.4	0.0	7.3	8.3	6.9	-0.4
Alberta	369.6	376.0	386.7	17.1	348.6	341.4	357.4	8.8	5.7	9.2	7.6	1.9
British Columbia	394.8	399.2	412.9	18.1	366.1	367.5	380.6	14.5	7.3	7.9	7.8	0.5

Table 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia

Canada - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
All industries	**17,862.0**	**18,060.6**	**18,215.2**	**353.2**	**16,854.5**	**16,963.9**	**17,195.5**	**341.0**	**5.6**	**6.1**	**5.6**	**-**
Goods-Producing Sector	**4,338.2**	**4,302.3**	**4,334.5**	**(3.7)**	**4,119.5**	**4,050.2**	**4,110.3**	**(9.2)**	**5.0**	**5.9**	**5.2**	**0.2**
Agriculture	379.5	366.1	362.6	(16.9)	366.2	349.6	351.5	(14.7)	3.5	4.5	3.1	(0.4)
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	374.7	376.5	381.9	7.2	349.7	348.0	360.6	10.9	6.7	7.6	5.6	(1.1)
Utilities	124.4	140.3	141.4	17.0	121.6	138.2	139.9	18.3	2.3	1.5	1.1	(1.2)
Construction	1,163.7	1,226.8	1,251.1	87.4	1,101.3	1,147.9	1,187.6	86.3	5.4	6.4	5.1	(0.3)
Manufacturing	2,295.8	2,192.6	2,197.6	(98.2)	2,180.7	2,068.4	2,070.7	(110.0)	5.0	5.8	5.8	0.8
Services-Producing Sector	**13,177.1**	**13,448.1**	**13,552.4**	**375.3**	**12,735.0**	**12,913.7**	**13,085.2**	**350.2**	**3.4**	**4.0**	**3.4**	**-**
Trade	2,739.7	2,816.6	2,809.0	69.3	2,638.5	2,687.2	2,707.8	69.3	3.7	4.6	3.6	(0.1)
Transportation and Warehousing	847.8	857.8	860.2	12.4	825.8	825.3	834.2	8.4	2.6	3.8	3.0	0.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	1,081.4	1,094.9	1,102.1	20.7	1,064.6	1,064.1	1,073.5	8.7	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,130.7	1,170.9	1,181.0	50.3	1,099.8	1,133.1	1,147.1	47.3	2.7	3.2	2.9	0.2
Management, Administrative & Other Support Services	758.9	744.4	774.9	16.0	705.2	688.4	722.9	17.7	7.1	7.5	6.7	(0.4)
Educational Services	1,193.0	1,249.5	1,246.4	53.4	1,166.0	1,215.4	1,211.2	45.2	2.3	2.7	2.8	0.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,866.3	1,860.3	1,881.0	14.7	1,830.8	1,833.9	1,853.0	22.2	1.9	1.4	1.5	(0.4)
Information, Culture and Recreation	813.7	855.3	849.2	35.5	774.3	803.6	813.8	39.5	4.8	6.0	4.2	(0.6)
Accommodation and Food Services	1,118.7	1,178.8	1,193.9	75.2	1,048.9	1,089.3	1,113.7	64.8	6.2	7.6	6.7	0.5
Other Services	740.0	734.7	750.3	10.3	712.2	711.5	722.1	9.9	3.8	3.1	3.8	-
Public Administration	887.0	882.9	904.2	17.2	868.7	861.8	886.1	17.4	2.1	2.4	2.0	(0.1)
Unclassified Industries	345.6	312.3	328.3	(18.3)	-	-	-					

Nova Scotia - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
All industries	**489.4**	**494.4**	**495.8**	**6.4**	**453.5**	**454.6**	**458.9**	**5.4**	**7.4**	**8.1**	**7.4**	**-**
Goods-Producing Sector	**101.3**	**102.2**	**101.8**	**0.3**	**90.7**	**91.4**	**92.2**	**1.5**	**10.5**	**10.7**	**9.4**	**(1.1)**
Agriculture	5.2	7.7	7.6	2.4	4.6	6.7	6.7	2.1	11.5	14.3	11.8	0.3
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	15.6	17.4	18.0	2.4	13.1	15.3	15.4	2.3	16.0	11.5	14.4	(1.6)
Utilities	1.7	1.8	1.6	(0.1)	1.7	1.8	1.4	(0.3)	-	-	-	-
Construction	32.9	30.4	31.4	(1.5)	28.8	25.8	28.8	-	12.5	15.5	8.3	(4.2)
Manufacturing	46.0	44.8	43.1	(2.9)	42.5	41.8	39.8	(2.7)	7.6	6.9	7.4	(0.2)
Services-Producing Sector	**381.2**	**383.0**	**384.1**	**2.9**	**362.8**	**363.2**	**366.8**	**4.0**	**4.8**	**5.2**	**4.5**	**(0.3)**
Trade	85.2	85.9	85.2	-	82.0	81.3	81.6	(0.4)	3.8	5.4	4.2	0.6
Transportation and Warehousing	20.1	18.4	18.7	(1.4)	19.4	17.1	17.9	(1.5)	4.0	7.1	4.3	0.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	21.7	24.8	24.0	2.3	21.0	23.5	22.9	1.9	3.2	5.2	4.6	1.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	19.3	17.4	17.3	(2.0)	18.1	16.9	16.1	(2.0)	6.2	2.9	6.9	0.7
Management, Administrative & Other Support Services	34.1	27.8	29.5	(4.6)	30.8	25.4	26.8	(4.0)	9.7	8.3	9.2	(0.5)
Educational Services	33.6	42.3	40.9	7.3	32.2	40.5	39.5	7.3	4.2	4.3	3.4	(0.8)
Health Care and Social Assistance	63.4	60.6	62.6	(0.8)	61.8	59.9	60.9	(0.9)	2.5	1.2	2.7	0.2
Information, Culture and Recreation	19.2	20.5	21.4	2.2	17.3	19.0	20.6	3.3	9.9	7.3	4.2	(5.7)
Accommodation and Food Services	31.4	33.5	31.9	0.5	29.6	29.9	30.6	1.0	6.1	10.7	4.4	(1.7)
Other Services	21.4	23.2	22.4	1.0	20.1	22.3	21.5	1.4	5.6	3.4	4.0	(1.6)
Public Administration	31.8	28.6	30.0	(1.8)	30.5	27.4	28.3	(2.2)	4.1	4.2	5.7	1.6
Unclassified Industries	6.9	9.1	10.0	3.1	-	-	-					

Table 5. CMAs, Canada

CMA Data

(Unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Unemployment Rate - %				Employment Rate - %				Participation Rate - %			
	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change	Jun 2006	May 2007	Jun 2007	Annual Change
Halifax	**5.1**	**5.8**	**5.9**	**0.8**	**66.7**	**66.0**	**66.3**	**(0.4)**	**70.3**	**70.0**	**70.5**	**0.2**
Saint John, New Brunswick	6.6	5.1	5.2	(1.4)	60.2	62.3	63.3	3.1	64.4	65.7	66.8	2.4
Saguenay	8.6	9.7	8.4	(0.2)	57.9	56.2	58.0	0.1	63.4	62.2	63.4	-
Québec	3.9	5.1	4.7	0.8	65.1	62.7	64.3	(0.8)	67.7	66.1	67.4	(0.3)
Trois-Rivières	7.8	8.2	7.5	(0.3)	56.9	58.6	59.3	2.4	61.6	63.9	64.2	2.6
Sherbrooke	7.3	6.4	5.7	(1.6)	61.3	60.8	62.2	0.9	66.1	65.0	66.0	(0.1)
Montreal	8.3	6.7	6.2	(2.1)	61.6	62.0	62.7	1.1	67.1	66.4	66.9	(0.2)
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.7	5.5	5.5	0.8	69.3	67.6	68.2	(1.1)	72.7	71.6	72.2	(0.5)
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	6.8	5.8	5.8	(1.0)	59.2	61.3	61.5	2.3	63.5	65.0	65.3	1.8
Oshawa	5.8	5.8	5.6	(0.2)	66.0	65.2	65.5	(0.5)	70.0	69.2	69.4	(0.6)
Toronto	6.3	7.0	6.9	0.6	64.6	64.1	64.6	-	69.0	69.0	69.4	0.4
Hamilton	5.7	6.4	6.1	0.4	64.2	62.8	63.7	(0.5)	68.2	67.1	67.9	(0.3)
St. Catharines - Niagara	6.0	6.3	6.1	0.1	58.9	58.8	59.5	0.6	62.7	62.7	63.3	0.6
London	5.7	6.1	5.8	0.1	66.2	63.8	64.1	(2.1)	70.1	68.0	68.1	(2.0)
Windsor	8.6	9.2	9.4	0.8	60.4	56.9	58.0	(2.4)	66.0	62.7	64.1	(1.9)
Kitchener	4.7	5.8	5.7	1.0	67.2	65.5	65.2	(2.0)	70.6	69.5	69.2	(1.4)
Thunder Bay	8.1	7.5	6.9	(1.2)	60.1	59.9	61.0	0.9	65.4	64.9	65.6	0.2
Winnipeg	4.2	5.0	4.9	0.7	67.4	67.7	68.2	0.8	70.3	71.2	71.7	1.4
Regina	4.9	4.7	4.9	-	67.5	68.1	67.7	0.2	71.0	71.5	71.3	0.3
Saskatoon	4.7	4.2	4.5	(0.2)	68.1	70.1	71.0	2.9	71.5	73.1	74.3	2.8
Calgary	3.1	3.4	3.2	0.1	74.2	73.6	74.5	0.3	76.7	76.1	77.0	0.3
Edmonton	3.8	3.6	3.8	-	67.2	68.2	68.9	1.7	69.8	70.8	71.6	1.8
Vancouver	4.1	4.0	4.4	0.3	64.1	64.2	64.3	0.2	66.9	66.9	67.2	0.3
Victoria	3.6	3.2	3.1	(0.5)	63.5	63.8	65.4	1.9	65.9	65.9	67.5	1.6

Appendix II - Glossary

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income,* Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.*

Employment Insurance (EI)

Employment Insurance Statistics: *The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

Number of Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

Regular Benefit Payments: The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.*

Public Sector

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises, Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment: Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004*. As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2